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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Indonesia

REPORT NO. [ ] 25X1

SUBJECT Building Construction/Sewage and Trash Disposal

PLACE ACQUIRED  
(BY SOURCE)DATE ACQUIRED  
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DATE (OF INFO.)

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RESPONSIVE TO	
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CD NO.	[ ]
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ORR NO.	[ ]
DAS NO.	[ ]
OCI NO.	[ ]

25X1

DATE DISTR. 22 Nov 54

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO  
REPORT NO.

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SOURCE

1. Most stores, office buildings and hotels in the large Indonesian cities, particularly Bandung, Djakarta, and Surabaya, are made of brick with an outside surface of cement. They average two or three stories (by US standards three or four stories) with the hotels somewhat higher. For example, in Bandung the two hotels near the city's center were both three stories high. In Surabaya [ ] I noticed there were more cement surfaced buildings, including many residences, than in any other Indonesian city. 25X1

2. Practically all these buildings have flat roofs of red tile. The roofs on the hotels and on many large public buildings are constructed to catch rain water which is piped into the buildings for their occupants' use. The tiles are placed on bamboo poles and interlocked. This affords an excellent watertight roof as long as the tiles remain in place. If one slips, however, the result is somewhat disastrous since there is usually nothing between the roof and the plastered ceiling of the upper story. Red tile roofs are particularly noticeable in Bandung which I believe is an important ceramic center.

3. [ ] all the sewerage from the city's hotels, public buildings and stores went by underground pipes into the main canal (kali) which flows through the city. This is a sluggish canal which has four or five large gates or locks raised or lowered periodically. The water at various times in the day looked green, brown or dirty gray. I do not know whether raising and lowering the gates indicated an attempt to control the canal's filth. 25X1

4. The better residential sections of Djakarta have regular garbage collections. About January 1953 the city began setting up small fireplaces in front of each house for trash and garbage burning. The city planned to have the men who collected the trash daily in their large two - wheeled wagons burn as much trash as possible locally. These men incidentally were also responsible

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for sweeping the streets every day. The trash not burned locally would be carried to a lowland area two or three miles from the city's center on the Tanjungpriok road. Although there were other Djakarta dumps, this was the largest since the city was interested in filling this area. The trash was usually burned at night and levelled by bulldozer the next day.

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